Recd Jan 12
Ans — 15

Decatur Ill Jan 11/70

Dr. Engelmann
St Louis

Sir

Ever since I became old enough to study botany I have been familiar with your name, and now scarcely feel myself a stranger. In the fourth Vol. of Pacific R.R. Reports I have a most interesting work on Cactaceae by yourself and Dr Bigelow. I would be glad to obtain other papers on this order, which was always a delight to me. when ~~as~~ a child as I found it well represented in my mothers conservatory, and which I have not yet studied to any extent except as they are cultivated. I have thus far in vain, tried to possess myself of your "Synopsis" of this order published in Sillimans Journal long ago. in 1852 I believe. so I now take the liberty of addressing you, & enquire if it is possible for me to obtain that or any other papers on Cactaceae by any means that you know of. I purpose going west in the early Spring as far as & Colorado and thence possibly Southward. and know that I shall be especially interested in the study of these plants.

Prof Gray has suggested that I should submit to you my collection of Tradescantias.

I am of the opinion that in Dr G. works two species are included in his T. Virginica. I have found in the section where I write two remarkably distinct forms, one tall and smooth with linear leaves and another low pubescent with lanceolate leaves. The latter in the same soil flowering five weeks earlier than the former. My collections are at home in Wis. otherwise I would send you specimens. I would add that the tall smooth plant is the only Tradescantia I know of in Minn Wis or Iowa. T. pilosa grows here making I believe three species in this section. You have probably traveled much in these parts of the country. Have you taken any note of these forms?

Will you indulge me with a reply with regard to your writings on Cactaceae and oblige

Your Obedient Servant
Edward L Greene
Drawer L.
Decatur
Ill.

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BOTANICAL
GARDEN

Rec Jan 26
Ans same day

Decatur Jan 21. 1876

Dr Engelmann

Dear Sir

Thanks for the letter and the Synopsis. I shall feel myself greatly indebted to your kindness, and will remember you in my anticipated rambles in the mountains, and gratefully will I accept your proffered assistance in my studies, or rather shall not I. be the assistant?
I am going west chiefly to indulge my passion for botany in a region which I suppose to be but imperfectly known.
I shall be glad to submit to you specimens, and notes on Cactaceæ, and ma thus do the greater service to science.
The Synopsis I consider very satisfactory.
I like your brief diagnoses, and believe them less liable to lead the botanist into

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confusion than longer ones.

If, as you think possible, you have a copy of the Cactaceae of B. C. R. to spare, please lay it aside for me and I will satisfy you with collections or cash.

It is interesting to me to know that some particular species are greatly desired. I will do my best to obtain them; I will enquire of Mr. Hall concerning his locality of E. Simpsonii.

With the regard to the Tradescantia let me ask, do you take the tall later flowering form to be the original T. Virginica?

I have never seen Linn's description, but from the geographical distribution of the plants and from the limited knowledge Linne must have possessed of our great Flora, I infer that he knew only the low hairy form, which I believe is ~~the~~ the exclusive form of Virginia and the south-east generally; Even in Tenn. Ala. and Ken. and among the mountains I have seen no other; no approach even to the tall smooth form, which, save in central Ill. is the only form I have met in northern Ill. Wis. &c.

It is abundant in southern Wis. (the low
one never seen,) and from its almost
exclusively northwestern habitat I suppose
it to have been unknown to Linné.
I know that in forms of leaf and in pubescence
plants of the same species vary. but it seems that
these two must be distinct, so greatly do they
differ in general appearance and in time of
flowering. In Piatt Co in this state I find
them growing on the same rod of ground
the low plant in fruit and decay, when the
tall one is beginning to flower. This on open
prairie in shaded places I have found
the low plant growing taller with blue flowers
but in no other respect approaching the late
flowering form. The tall plant always bears
blue flowers is perfectly smooth save a few
long hairs at base of leaf. has a dark green
color throughout. while the low one is I believe
always pubescent and in open situations bears
purple flowers, (often nearly crimson.)
and plant much paler green than the
other with rather broadly lanceolate leaves, while

those of the tall one are linear.
Since I first saw the low plant in the south I have thought them distinct and my observations here where the two forms meet upon the same soil have confirmed my opinion.

It may interest you to know that the extremely rare Quercus Leana, Nutt. is represented in this county. I have found a young tree eight miles north east from Decatur, bearing fruit however in abundance this year.
Prof Gray says the leaves and fruit correspond exactly with Dr. Mead's specimens of the same. I believe the leaves I took this fall are nearly all gone I have a couple of dozen acorns yet. If desirable I can send you yet both leaves and fruit.

I sent a number of specimens to my own collection in Wis. a year ago, but did not then know what it was, nor did I last fall, until past the season for collecting.

You shall hear from me, if I get into Colorado, at an early date next spring.

With great Respect

E. L. Greene

Recd April 15 1870
Ans same day

Denver Colorado.
Apr. 11. 1870

Dr. George Engelman
St Louis Mo.

Dear Sir.

I find myself obliged to apply to you for instruction with reference to the method of preserving specimens of the Cactaceæ. I have never seen any collections of dried specimens of these plants, What shall I do with these cylindrical and globous forms. Am I to slice off with a knife such a portion of the plant as will show the flowers, protuberances and spines, and then press that? Or must I remove the flowers and press them, and dry the remainder of the plant entire? The latter suggests itself as more desirable, but I

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do not know whether it can be done. The flat jointed Opuntiæ, I suppose I can preserve by removing the under surface of the branch, and with it, most of the fleshy part, and then press the rest without detaching the flowers.

Will this do, or must the entire joint or branch be preserved with both surfaces? I am inexperienced in the art of preserving these plants and will you be so kind as to give me counsel?

I have just arrived in the Territory and find that I did not come too soon. Already there are flowers on the hills at foot of the mountains.

If you are especially interested in other orders or genera than the Cactaceæ, please tell me what ones and I will be particularly careful to make more complete collections of such for you. I am not privileged to devote all my time to my favorite pursuit of botanizing, consequently I shall not be able to gather and preserve complete specimens by the hundred, of everything I may find,

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and I wish to make the best possible use of my time, by collecting and studying most, those plants which are less perfectly known, or are being more particularly studied by our authors. This is why I make such a suggestion. I wish to do what little I may for the advancement of our favorite science and have come to this part of the country, not as others do, for gold, although I am a young man of no pecuniary fortune; but that I might have the pleasure of some botanical rambles in the Rocky mountains and perhaps, aid somewhat in developing their botany.

The specimens of Quercus Leana you requested I will send you with what I may soon have for you from these parts. I have only three or four left but they are yours.

If I may hear from you soon, please direct to Golden City, Colorado.

I am Sir Your Obd't Servant.

Edward L. Greene.

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Recd July 21
Ans — 26

Denver, July 16. 1870.

Dr. Engelmann.
St. Louis.

Dear Sir

I am now prepared to furnish you, as you wished, living specimens of Echinocactus Simpsonii and how shall I send them? and how many? I could send small or medium sized ones by mail, but I suppose you desire a considerable number, and in this case they had better be expressed. I await your instructions in this matter.

I have now found several localities of the plant and shall have but little trouble to get as many specimens as you can want.

You wished for seeds of Mammillaria vivipara and I fear I shall hardly be able to secure many. The plant can hardly be said to be common here, or at least I observe only now and then one. I have not seen above a dozen of them. They are perhaps widely disseminated over the Plains but I have scarcely seen two on the same acre of ground; do not know where I could find half a dozen plants. All I have seen, save two, were sterile. M. Nuttallii is more common and as it retains its fruit during the winter I was able to gather little this spring.

If you wish living specimens of any other plants besides the Echinocactus, I shall willingly furnish them; and if I can obtain from you in exchange, any botanical papers on our western plants or any copies of any of your own monographs on any genus, I shall be delighted. I am a kind of botanical "book worm"!

Now direct me with regard to the sending of the desired Echinocacti and Pelecyphora [illegible]

Your Obd't Servant
Edward L. Greene
Denver
Colorado.

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Rec^d Aug 8th
Ans Oct 1

Denver Aug. 2. 1870.

Dr. Engelmann

Dear Sir

Yours of the 28th ultimo is just received.
As I purpose remaining in this country during the fall and winter I will obey your suggestion and wait until fall before sending the plants you desire.
I am quite sure I have Echinocactus Simpsonii, and it was the first cactaceous plant I saw in flower after I came here. I took specimens of flowers on the nineteenth day of April, when I may say it

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was in full flower. At that time I had not seen Mam. viripara, and I supposed it to be that plant from your description in the synopsis. Another reason why I mistook the plant was this. In your letter (2) you said E. Simpsonii has small pink flowers, but I found the flowers quite bright purple. And now that I have since seen M. vivipara in flower I may say that its flowers are but slightly more deeply colored than are those of E. Simpsonii. I mailed one of the latter plants to my mother (who is a careful florist) before the flowering and she wrote to me [illegible] flowers were pale pink. Now I suspect that in the green house the flowers do not attain their full brilliancy of color. The plant is common

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enough on table lands and sides of the lower mountains. To the eye of a botanist it is readily distinguishable from the Mammillaria when one has seen both, even when not in flower. But I was not satisfied that my plant was the Echinocactus until on the falling off of the flowers I saw that they had grown from the apex of the tubercle. This fact I did not notice at first; because the tubercles were but partially developed and the origin of the buds was obscure.

amillaria Nuttallii is not common here. My locality for it is Smedley's Ranch on Clear Creek five miles north west from Denver. I have not met it elsewhere. Fine specimens however both simple and proliferous ones. Since I last wrote I have found a number of fine proliferous specimens of M. vivipara. — Dried berries of M. Nuttallii I will enclose in this letter. I have not yet secured fruit of E. Simpsonii. You ask if I am going to travel further. No, not at present; Possibly I shall remain here for a year or two. I only botanize in intervals of leisure that I find when not otherwise employed. But I find even here about Denver and the nearest mountains some interesting [illegible], which have been overlooked by those who have preceded me in this field. I have just received a very enthusiastic letter from Mr. Olney the caricographer. A package of Carices I sent him was found to contain "the rare and precious Carex Torreyi!!" found in the U.S. only once before and that by Torrey long ago. By and by you shall hear from me again with the desired plants. E. L. Greene.

Address — [illegible] if you have [illegible]

Rec Octob 7
Ans Oct 12

$ 3.00 pd

Golden City C. T.
Sept. 30 1870

Dr. Engelmann.

Dear Sir.

I send you by tomorrows express, a box of Echinocactus Simpsonii.
You wished for a few Mamillariae but I know of not a plant growing near, where I now am. & I must ask you to wait until I make a trip to the plains.

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Specimens, and seeds of Yucca
I will send by mail by and by.

Very Truly Yours.

Edward L. Greene
Golden City
Colorado.

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Recd Oct 24
Ans — 30

Golden City. Oct: 19.
1870.

Dr. Engelmann.

Dear Sir.

Yours of Oct: 1st is at hand.

It will afford me pleasure to serve you in collecting specimens, as you direct, of the Abies, so soon as I can find time to go to the mountains where these things grow. For I suppose that the evergreen Coniferæ may be studied very well, from fall or winter specimens, though possibly I shall not be able to get seeds now, at so late an hour of the year. I have never had opportunities for studying the Coniferæ until now,

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and have not yet collected any specimens since I came here. You have I suppose received the box of Echinocactus simpsonii before this, and I am anxious to know if the bore well, the rough shipment I gave them. I did not get seeds. I believe I was too slow in my expectations. They were all gone when I first went to look for them, though thought then, that it must be too soon to look for them, and so did not notice the little dry shells, empty of course, which I afterwards discovered.

I will enclose in this a few berries of Mamillaria vivipara, all I have been able to find. You assure me that I sent you seeds of M. Nuttallii and ask if we have any other

Cactaceæ in this district.
In reply I will give you some account of all the others I have seen. Of Mamillariæ and Echinocacti, I have seen no others than those mentioned. but I find simple, and proliferous specimens of both species of Mamillaria. and will send you living examples in the Spring.
Cereus viridiflorus var. *minor*, is one of our *most common* Cactaceæ. Growing low among the short grasses it is not easily discoverable when out of flower, but about the twentieth of May, the knolls and ridges of these foot hills, are at noon-day bedecked with its yellowish flowers, as is the evening sky with stars.
Near Golden City I have seen many fine specimens of var. B. *cylindricus*. elongatus; aculeis longis rigidis. Flores non vidi.

Opuntiae puzzle me.

However we have plenty of O. Missouriensis, in several well marked varieties. Var. a. rufispina on the plains. Var. δ subinermis in the lower mountains and ε. albispina, among the foot-hills. none of them rare.

1.

Now day before yesterday I found one, which I can not determine at all. It is a Platopuntia, and of the section Xerocarpea, I believe, though mostly sterile, I found only two seeds, which I will enclose. They were contained in a small ovate spiny fruit ~~that~~ lay on the ground. Large as are the seeds, the plant is small. The obovate or frequently elliptical joints are 1'-2' long, thickly beset with long stout spines. The whole plant forming a spreading mass a foot and a half broad, I looks as if it might be a hybrid between O. Missouriensis var rufispina

2

O. fragilis?

Ans Oct 24 1870

and *O. fragilis*, Haw. I do not say
that I think it is such.
The other Opuntia seeds, belong
3 to another which I can not
determine. The plant belongs
to the section *Vulgares*, has a
O. oplocarpa
large cylindrico-clavate, dark
purple fruit of which ~~the~~ each of the
pulvilli bears a *red spine* 3"–6" long
and which is usually strongly
deflexed, and which with the bristles,
falls off at the slightest touch when
the fruit is ripe. The large joints
are broadly obovate, and very well
armed with long stout, red and white
spines. Another closely allied
4 Opuntia, has a smaller, clavate
O. Greenii
green, or slightly purplish fruit,
and joints thinner, less densely
armed, and more truly obovate
in outline. Seeds of this I will
send next time. This last I
thought to be your O. macrorhiza

until I examined the roots and found them *fibrous*. I am familiar with O. Rafinesquii, as it grows east of the Mississippi, and both these last mentioned species I suppose to be closely allied to it, but their fruits are as different from that as they are from each other.

5 O. fragilis Haw. is common on the plains west of *Denver*, but usually sterile. There are *two other* forms of Opuntia, of which I have seen neither flower or fruit, which I shall notice more particularly when I meet them again. If my Echinocacti reached you safely, please send me whatever you please of botanical papers. I should like much your monographs of Cuscuta, and Euphorbia.

Very Truly

E. L. Greene
Golden City
Colorado.

Rec'd Oct 28
Ans — 30

Golden City Oct. 20.
1870

Dr. Geo. Engelmann.

Dear Sir

I am very happy to know that the box of Echinocacti reached its destination safely. Anticipating the possibility of your not being very familiar with the habit of the plant; I selected of all sizes and ages. Some very ill looking large ones I suppose to be older than the the rest; Had I been collecting only for the

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horticulturalist. I should have chosen a more uniform and elegant set of specimens.

I am obliged to prepay the express charges on all such packages, for the express officers here, consider such things of no value and will not send them unprepaid. I shall not ask the return of the $3.10 for you have kindly promised me botanical papers, which will be far more highly prized than that amount of money.

If you wish to see living specimens of any of those Opuntiae, or of any other of our Col. Cactaceae it will give me pleasure to forward them at the close of winter, when

GARDEN
ENGELMANN PAPERS

I shall perhaps have ample time, to run about and gather in rarities. If you mail to me any thing of what I have requested in the line of the scientific, let it be from your own works, your monographs of different N. Am. genera. I have many of the works of Torr. & Gray, and of Gray, but of your own, I have only the Synopsis Cact. you sent me, and Eng. & Bigelow on Cactaceae of Pac. R.R. Survey. As soon as I get from Prof. Gray an account of my collection, so that I am certain what I have, I will send whatever is not enumerated among

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARD
GEORGE E

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Hall and Harbours plants.
My address will be for this winter, Golden City.

Yours Truly

Ed. L. Greene.

E L Greene

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Rec^d Nov 16th 1870
Ans — 30th

Golden City Nov. 12

Dr. Engelmann.
My Dear Sir.

Those charming papers on Juncus and Cuscuta were duly rec'd. Also your letter of the 30th ult. I mail herewith a joint, and ripe fruit of the Opuntia which I told you bore a fleshy and spiny berry. I should have added that the spines fall off at the slightest touch, even before the fruit is fully ripe. At this date I can find none with spines remaining. They correspond exactly with those of the joints, that is, are quite long and horizontally projecting, the others are shorter and deflexed. color of both, red. Now I will next season try & send you suitable fruit that you may see the spines. I believe they are constant, yet I can not say positively. The fruit bearing joints are larger than the sterile ones I send you. The flowers I either did not see, or at that time did not distinguish between this and two or three other forms. With regard to the fruit of O. Missouriensis, I will say that the fruit becomes dry very soon after maturing. Even in August I noticed its seeds falling out, and this is long before the fruit of other Opuntias are ripe. O. Missouriensis flowers here about the 25th of May; three weeks before the others

Opuntia. You shall have unripe fruit from me next season as you express desire. Thanks for the promised work on Mex. Cactaceae. I look for it but it has not yet come. Look for another small package of Opuntia berries before long. In March or April I will send living specimens of them with the other things you request.

Very Truly

Ed. L. Greene.

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GARDEN
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS

Recd Dec 10th
Ans Febr 8

Greene

Golden City. Dec. 6. 1870

Dr. Engelmann.

My Dear Sir.

Last night, I received that *splendid* work, the M. B. Cactaceæ. Many, *many* thanks! Your letter which accompanies it is full of interest; but I did not know that your means of knowing these Cactaceæ, had been so limited, or I should have given them closer attention during the flowering and fruiting season.

With reference to *Opuntia arborescens*, I have not seen it wild. Those fruits were taken, by me, from a plant in the garden of Mr. Marion of Denver. A number of this, and *Cereus Fendleri*, were brought from the vicinity of Santa Fe, last Spring, and both species, planted in the open ground, flowered

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and matured their fruits abundantly. Mr. Marion says there are several varieties, among his twenty specimens of C. Fendleri; but he founds them upon the color of flowers only, I did not see the plants until the fruits were ripe and I detected no differences, which a botanist would consider as of any moment. These plants are left in the open air, unprotected, and I hope they will survive the winter in this latitude, and altitude.

As to the falling out of the seeds of O. Missouriensis, the seed does fall out. Usually the fruits fall as soon as fully mature, and the thin and brittle shell is easily broken, perhaps by the hoofs of animals, and perhaps it bursts by contracting itself upon the mass of seeds within, so that the seeds lie scattered on the ground in the fall. I frequently have noticed the empty shells unbroken except at the top, as if the umbilicus, (I believe it is called) had detached itself and fallen. I have also seen the fruits in two or three instances while yet remaining on the plants and full of seeds, *yet* *with* *the* *umbilical cap*, if I may so name it, *fallen off*. This would certainly show a tendency toward a true *dehiscence*, but I am not satisfied that anything can made of it. for I have this morning broken several fruits which I gathered a month or two ago, and *they* sever just as readily anywhere else as at the top. I shall look to this more closely hereafter.

No 2. of my enumeration, which you think may prove to be your O. *brachyantha*, will, I believe, prove to be something else. The fruit *is* *spiny* like that of O. *Missouriensis*. I will visit its locality in the course of the week, and will mail to you a joint or two, and any remains of

fruit I may possibly find.
I have referred to the figure of O. brachyarthra in Whipple's report and think it will not answer to my plant at all, notwithstanding the imperfection of the specimen from which the figure was made, but, down near Denver on the high sandy plains, growing with O. fragilis is, I think, your O. brachyarthra! It is one of the "two Opuntiae" last mentioned in my Oct. letter, of which I said I had not seen either flower or fruit.

Of the two Opuntiae which you have provisionally named O. splocarpa and O. Greenei I will write when I have opportunity to examine them more particularly, and I will send soon by mail, a better variety of fresh specimens of joints that you may examine bristles etc. for yourself.

Very Truly Yours

Ed. L. Greene

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Rec^d Dec 14
ans Febr 8

Opuntia

Golden City Dec. 10. 1870

Dr. Geo. Engelmann

Dear Sir.

During the past week I have been examining more closely those Opuntiae and will now give the result of my observations. I have enclosed, in a box, some sections of very old joints of each, so that you may see for yourself just how they develop. Also a young and sterile joint of each, the smallest, almost, that I could find. I found one fruit which had retained some of its spines

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This I wrapped in a bit of paper so that you may perhaps find the spines if they become detached from the berry on the way.

In speaking of them I will, for convenience sake use the names you have provided in case they shall prove new and distinct. In *O. oplocarpa* I find the bristles always long and very conspicuous in all the mature joints, except the youngest; In the latter, such as grew the past season, they scarcely appear at all, except on the lower half of the joint. In *O. Greenei* they are short, except on very old joints, as you will see on the one enclosed, but present, and equally conspicuous on fertile and sterile joints,

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So that to your inquiry as to the constancy of length of bristles as a character, I can answer in the affirmative. I distinguish the two forms very readily by other circumstances, which may however, be less reliable characters by which to distinguish species. i.e. by the shape and color of the articulations, and by the number and color of spines. The joints of O. oplocarpa are broader than long, of a dark purplish hue, and thickly beset all over with whitish spines. Of O. Greenei they are usually larger, and also longer than broad, green

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except the purplish ring around the pulvillus, and unarmed below the middle of the joint, frequently only the uppermost pulvilli spine bearing. The spines too are rather longer and more inclined to be purple or red. But you can see these things for yourself when spring comes so that I can send good planting specimens. I believe they are distinct species, but whether new or not I can not judge.

On visiting the locality of the doubtful little one I found two more patches of it from which I gathered a few imperfect fruits all of which I have enclosed in the box, with also a root and several joints.

Rec^d Dec 14 1870

The plant grows in spreading masses from one to two feet broad, which is different from the habit of O. fragilis and its little tumid jointed very spiny, and fragile associate, which grow on the plains about Denver. Moreover this one I send is not fragile like the other two referred to. I shall be anxious to hear your decision as to what it is. It seems to be quite rare.

You ask if our Opuntiae are all prostrate. I answer that they are. And I want to inquire if the little dark but brilliant purple grub which I find imbedded in a white cocoon on joints of O. Missouriensis and O. splocarpum, is the Cochenille insect?

Very Truly Yours.

E. L. Greene

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Rec Febr 7 1871
ans Febr 8 —

Golden City Feb. 4. 1871

Dear Dr. Engelmann,

I send herewith several cones of an Abies, and wish to know if they represent that particular species you wished me to notice for more especially? The tree is common on the lower mountains and the older trees have a silvery appearance, as do some of the younger ones. I see trees of apparently the *same age*, one dark and glaucous(?) or silvery, the other of a ~~lighter~~ lighter green without the silvery cast, but can discover no other differences. I have taken specimens of these in accordance with your directions and will send them soon if *this is the tree*. But will if practicable examine it in, and take specimens from other localities first.

I noticed a very different species with much larger cones, and indeed a much larger tree, high in the mts. in summer, but further away than I can yet find time to go. I have no papers on Rocky Mt. Coniferae and want to send you a full collection for that I may get from you their names, but this I can not do before the close of next season.

Yours truly

E. L. Greene

Rec' July 25
Ans Aug 26
Greene

Golden City, July 22. 1871.

My Dear Doctor:

Your favor of the 17th inst. is at hand. My time has been so fully occupied with other things, that during all the spring and summer, I have given little attention to the flowers. I thought to have sent you a good box of Cactacea before they should start to grow in the Spring so that you could see them in flower, but I was too slow. I could not find the time to

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go about and gather them in. I have not been on the grounds where O. fragilis, and those other kindred and uncertain forms grow, since I last wrote to you. By this time they are all out of flower, and with fruit perhaps fully grown.

If I can possibly find time, I will, before the first of August, go out and get some more of those little ones, and send them to you by mail. Perhaps the young joints will not yet have shed their leaves.

M'S ICAL GA
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAP

I shall also try to send young fruits of those two uncertain forms which you say you have growing from my specimens, and from seed.

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I believe I wrote you that in Denver there were growing in a certain garden specimens of Cereus Fendleri, and of Opuntia arborescens. I may add that both those species survived the winter in the open air, and flowered finely last month. They were brought from New Mexico.

I live in hopes of getting into New Mexico at some time not far in the future, but not this season.

ARDEN
APERS

Look, then, for some mail packages from me before many days: and by the way, Prof. Gray did not give me the names of the Junci in my

last years collection, but said
"Send them to Dr. Engelmann."
With your permission I will
do so, as soon as I have time
to get at them.

As Ever, Sincerely Yours,

Ed. L. Greene.

1564

Rec^{d} Sept 5
Ans — 19

Golden Col. Aug 31. 1871.

My Dear Dr. Engelmann:

Yours of the 26th inst. is just received.

The Opuntia with small dry fruit, is precisely the same as what I sent last winter, and which you thought might prove O. brachyarthra. Indeed, I took the latter from the same root or "clump" of roots, as I did the former. In the winter, when shrivelled by the cold, these plants appear very different, from the same in summer when growing. The enlarging and reviving of the Cactaceae, is an event which distinctly marks the return of Spring in this country.

No, it is not all the same as the common O. fragilis of the plains at Denver. The latter I will try to send you before long. It agrees well enough with the characters you ascribe to it. But it does not seem to me that this plant of mine is described by you, unless it be O. brachyarthra, which you must determine, if any one. This plant produced fruit quite plentifully, which O. fragilis does not. The flowers I have not seen, nor the leaves. I hope this specimen will grow with you.

I have duplicates of some six hundred species of Colorado plants, and if I knew of any of them that you would like, I would gladly send you them. I do not collect extensively, nor for distribution.

I am a young clergyman, and do not have sufficient time to spare from my work as a missionary. I botanize a little for recreation, and for love of the science, as I have opportunity.

If you can give me the names of any Col. plants you would like, I will send them, if I have them, with the Junci, and as for the Herbarium Juncorum Bor. Am. I shall ~~should~~ be delighted to possess it, if at any time in the future I shall be able to do enough for you, to compensate you for so valuable a thing. Here after my address will be Greeley Col. instead of Golden.

In Haste

Yours Truly

Ed. L. Greene.

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Recd Nov 6
Ans Dec 19

Greeley, Col. Nov. 2. 1871.

My Dear Dr. Engelmann;

Both your letters are received. Pardon me for not having written more promptly. My Junci are away down at the college at Golden, seventy miles from here, and when I go down I will bring them with me and send you a set, which may be within three or four weeks.

Yes, I have probably seen the mistletoe you enquire about. I found it last winter, growing on one of the pines of the lower mountains some five miles from Golden City. In the summer season I have never seen it. But this fall I noticed it in another locality. But here I now am, thirty miles from the mountains, and seventy from any the localities where I rambled during the past two seasons, and whether I shall be able to get the mistletoe next season, in flower or fruit is uncertain. But I will find it in some shape if I can, and if possible will make collections at different seasons etc, as you desire. At Greeley I am evidently in no very favorable situation for botanical recreations. Not a cactus here, except the

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small red-spined var. of Opuntia Missouriensis, and this is well nigh omnipresent on the plains about; quite different too, in appearance from the "rufispina" about Denver, not half so large. There is no end to the varieties of this species I believe. Next time I visit Denver, I will get and send you C. fragilis, if snow does not prevent me from finding it. Last Sunday I was in Cheyenne Wyoming Ter. I noticed Echinocactus Simpsonii growing on the plains there among the buffalo grass, though I have never seen it before, except in the mountains. Its presence on those plains is accounted for in the fact of their higher latitude, and altitude.

Can't you manage to make me, and the Rock Mts a visit next summer? You are not so far away, and how delighted I would be to see you, and to conduct you to some of my favorite haunts about Golden, and then to the higher mountains!

But I must conclude, and subscribe myself,

Yours in Haste

Ed. L. Greene.

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Rec^d Dec 13 1872
Ans " 14 —

Greeley, Col. Dec. 10/1872.

My Dear Dr. Engelmann;—

I will enclose herewith, my very last specimen of your unpublished Gentiana producta. I obtained three (only) very good specimens of it on Grays Peak, and Dr. Parry, as he informs me [illegible] of it afterwards on Mt. Flora, some twenty five miles distant from my locality. I found it growing with G. prostrata. I part with my last specimen very reluctantly, but it will enable you in your description, to give Grays Peak as a locality, and I shall hope to find it again next year.

Very Truly Yours,
Edward L. Greene.

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Rec'd Jan 27
ans same day

Greeley Col. Jan. 20 1885

My Dear Dr. Engelmann:—

Your letter acknowledging receipt of [illegible] specimen of Gentiana [illegible] came to hand a week or two since. I am sorry I am not prepared to do much in the way of studying the species of Arceuthobium. I am too far away from the mountains. Can you determine the species from the fragments of Cuscuta I enclose herewith? I am trying to prepare for publication, a catalogue of Colorado plants. But I have much to do to get correct names. You know all about Cuscuta of course.

Yours Truly
[illegible]

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Rec^d Febr 2^d
An — 5

Address: Vallejo, California

Denver. Jan. 28, 1873.

My Dear Doctor:—

At last I have been able to find a few poor roots of Opuntia fragilis, ~~for~~ for you, which I send to-day. I am in Denver, and there is no snow, and I went out this after-noon and readily found the locality. I hope the plants will reach you in some shape, but the condition in which I put them in the box shows how well the plant deserves the name '*fragilis*'. The joints which are but one or two seasons old, are separated from the plant if you scarcely more than touch them.

I ~~h~~ received your very

interesting letter on the Cacti which I sent you, but not until almost two months had elapsed, after the date of my sending the box, and I had begun to think you had failed to receive it.

I do not wonder that Opuntia puzzle you, for among the living plants I get completely confused. Even the dry-fruited *Missouriensis*, and the fleshy fruited forms *seem to run together*!

Very Truly Yours
E. L. Greene.

Address me at Pueblo as heretofore.

Rec March 22
Ans May 31

Pueblo. Col. Mch. 20. 73.

My Dear Dr Engelmann;—

Your favor of Jan 27. giving me the name of the Cuscuta, was duly received. I had not a duplicate of the plant and so could not send it. It is probably rare in Colorado.

You will see by the heading of this that I am in southern Colorado. I wonder what I shall find here in the line of the cactaceous for you. Opuntia arborescens is one of the very commonest plants, all around me on the plains. growing about 3 or 4 feet high.

Cereus Fendleri is at the foot of the Mts west and northwest of this point. and also with it a Platopuntia with joints six or eight inches broad. The one with fleshy spiny fruit which I sent you from near Golden. I also found sixty miles north of that locality and I find it here, in gravelly river bottom along the Arkansas. The only variation I discover is in regard to the spines on the leaves. they are sometimes pretty nearly wanting. I hope to have a very interesting season. One of my rarities of last season, was the true Scirpus supinus found at Greeley. Col. I will send you a specimen as soon as I come across the package that contains them.

Yours Very Truly.

Ed. L. Greene

Pueblo
Colorado.

yes, I have your Cact. Synops & Juncus;

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Rec^d Jun 10
ans Jun 25

Pueblo. Col. June 6. 1873

Dr. Engelmann
Dear Sir:—

Your favor of the 31st ult. is just at hand. I am glad to hear from you, and am hoping to be able to send you by next fall, some dried species of my South Colorado, Cactaceæ.

Cereus viridiflorus is not more common here than it is in the latitude of Denver and Golden, but I have my eye on three other species of Cereus, all of them now in flower, though I have not been able to visit the locality of C. Fendleri for two weeks, and I fear I shall fail to get its blossoms. The other two are apparently C. enneacanthus and C. paucispinus as figured in Emory's Report except that ~~C. Pa~~ C. paucispinus is caespitose in every case which

I have seen. But as to Spines and general appearance, my plant is precisely what is given as C. paucispinus in Emory. The flowers are ~~bright scarlet~~ deep red, and as near like those of what I call C. enneacanthus as can be, except in color those of the latter are bright scarlet. I have good specimens of flowers and spines of both these, well preserved, and am awaiting to see the fruits.

None of the Opuntiæ are yet in flower. The large Platopuntia is prostrate. Do you know that O. arborescens, is sometimes in the fall overtaken by cold weather before the fruit is ripe, and that those immature berries are ripened during the next season? I noticed green fruits withered on the drooping frost withered branches, in the winter, and now that the plants are erect again and budding out anew; these green fruits are

are fresh again, and apparently going on to maturity.

No Yuccas here except Y. angustifolia, and it seldom flowers. The cattle will not let it. They eat the young flower stalks with buds as soon as they appear. There does not seem to be much variation in the species.

There is one species of Vitis on the Arkansas, and the same ~~of~~ on clear creek up north, in the Cañons. It is the V. riparia Mx, I think. I have never made specimens of it, but will do so this season, and send you some. It grows in the Mts along the streams up to 6.000 ft at least.

I shall be glad to get your paper on Yucca. Dr. Parry thought I might possibly find the Y. baccata so far north as this. but I have never yet seen it.

About Opuntia fragilis. I saw it very often about Denver two years ago, and there was one form (the most common) which could not have been anything else, then there was another which would seem to be intermediate between that and the little Platopuntia I sent you from near Golden.
I never saw O. fragilis in flower, but saw several fruits. I don't know when I shall be able to visit the locality again, but it was not more than a mile from Denver. Yours as ever,
E. L. Greene.

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Recd July 5th
Ans — 6

Pueblo, July 1. 1873.

Q. Emoryi [illegible]
Q. undulata Torr

Dr. Engelmann
Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 25th inst. came last evening.

I am very glad that even one bud of the Opuntia opened for you, but I suppose its color was somewhat paler than natural, from having been developed in the dark. In a package which I ~~the~~ send herewith, you will find a dried flower and young joint. I can not discover the slightest differences in the plants except in the color of flower. They grow all in the same soil, and the purple and yellow, and orange flowered will be found upon the same six feet of ground. There are gradations of color ~~from~~ from clear yellow (without orange at the base of petals) to yellow with orange bases, the orange sometimes extends almost to the tips of the petals sometimes less extensive

And while there are no different
shades of purple in the fresh flowers,
all of the colors assume a purplish
hue in withering; that is, after the
petals are entirely closed and twisted
together they will look as if they
might have been purplish.
But the difference between the yellow
and purple flowers as one sees them
in the middle of the day is indeed
quite remarkable. Near Greeley
last year I saw the var. rufispina
sometimes bearing almost white
flowers, only faintly yellowish
with a sort of pale rosy hue added.
The Yuccas are not flowering this year
at all. Among thousands of specimens
I have seen but one that had even
attempted to send up a flower stalk.
Two plants which stand in a garden
right in town, where they had culture
flowered nicely. The stigmas were
rather dark green. Possibly these
plants will perfect fruit.
This general failure of the flowers
is a puzzle to me. Heretofore I
have noticed that cattle would always
eat off the stems if they could get at

them but this year no stems
have appeared.

No body has given this region credit for more than one species of oak, but in the package you will find flowering specimens of two. I shall be careful to get mature leaves and fruit of them both when the time comes.

Cereus Fendleri, I failed to see in flower, but Mr. Brandegee has pressed flowers, though ordinarily he makes but very miserable specimens. He is quite enthusiastic but not a very careful observer. On my next visit to Cañon City I shall hope to get ripe fruits of all the Cerei, and will send you living plants of all three. The three that grow there seem quite distinct.

The large jointed Platopuntia I guess is a form of O. Rafinesquii.

Very Truly Yours.

E. L. Greene.

Rec: July 22d
an. Oct. 2

Pueblo. July. 17. 1873.

Dr. Engelmann:

Dear Sir:- Your letter came several days since, and yesterday the very interesting work upon Yucca. The two scarlet flowered Cerei *do not* appear to run together. I see nothing like intermediate forms. The localities of both are 30. miles away, and I begin to fear I shall not get the fruits this year. I failed to get flowers of C. Fendleri. Yesterday I added to my list of Colorado Cacti Cereus Caespitosus, a single beautiful fruiting specimen of which I found on the bank of the Arkansas five miles above town.

Do you know that when the seed of C. viridiflorus is ripe the berry opens longitudinally on one side, lets the seeds drop out, and that the empty shell does not fall until later? This fact I have just observed, never having found ripe fruit before this season. It reminds me of Echinocactus Simpsonii, which has about the same way of shedding first its seeds, and then the shell.

Very Truly Yours.

E. L. Greene

Recd Oct 11
Ans — 14

Pueblo. Oct. 7. 1873.

Dr Engelmann.

My Dear Sir:—

Your favor of the 2d inst. came to hand last night. I will mail herewith a few of my plants of this seasons collecting. Frankenia Jamesii, Torr ined. is perhaps my most interesting discovery: never before collected in flower, and char. not yet published for want of material. Dr. Gray says he will now publish it. Eriogonum lachnogynum, of Torr in Whip. Rep. I suppose you will be glad to see, for it must yet be very rare in collections, and Also Linosyris (now Bigelovia) Bigelovii; I have also a few specimens of the very rare Eriogonum Gordonii, but they are too large to send in this ~~small~~ Small parcel. If you particularly desire one let me know, and I will yet send it. I have yet a number of other things not determined, which ight interest you but I wait for names a Prof. Gray.

I will make an effort this fall some living Cactaceæ, but those more interesting ones grow forty five miles away from where I am. and so I can not so easily get them. I failed to get fruits, so you must be patient with me until another year, and then *may be* &c.

Yes I have found Pinus edulis, but did not know there was an Arceuthobium to be looked for on it. Is there yet published any monograph of that genus? You will find in the package a spec. of A. campylopodum. collected for me by my mother. I also found the other, (A Americanum I believe) on P. contorta later in the season, and in fruit only.

Very Truly Yours
E. L. Greene.

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PAPERS

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Rec'd Oct 24
ans Oct 28

Second Coll. Greene
No 62

Greene No 62

Pueblo, Oct. 20. 1873.

Dr. Engelmann.

My Dear Sir:—

Your interesting letter of the 14th inst. is at hand, and I send you to-day a specimen of the very rare Eriogonum Gordoni, together with two or three other of my rarities of this season, and one or two common things, which may interest you as coming from this part. No, I have never seen your Herbarium Juncorum &c but should prize it highly if I had it. Please send me a set then and I will repay you either in specimens, or pay the price whatever it is. Now I go to Cañon City again soon, where the Cereus grow, and am going to get some for you, and send by express. Yours truly, E. L. Greene

Mirabilis oxybaphoides Gray

Vitis riparia

Abutilon parvulum

Das ist erst die Tinte
welche ich anschaffte
die Tinte ist zu blaß
obwohl sie gut fließt
und ob sich rasch dunkel
schreibt

diese Tinte ist übrigens, peerless
genannt.

Versuchst du meine noch
ein mal vergleichen
ob gut genug ?

Rec^d Oct 24
Ans — 28

[illegible], Oct. 2[illegible] 18[illegible]

My Dear Doctor;

I forgot to enclose specimens of the Pinus contorta Arceuthobium in the parcel I mailed you to-day, so please find them herewith. In a letter of yours written in December last, I see that the time of flowering was not then known to you. One would think from these specimens of mine, had flowered either in June or early July, judging from the freshness of the remains of the staminate specimens.

You say Dr. Parry has found it in bud in Sept. but my impression is that in both the species known to me the buds are formed in autumn, for I find them on the plants in mid-winter.

I might add, that the spec's enclosed were from Pinus contorta at its lower limit, perhaps not much more than 8,500 or ft. where plants of Arceuth. would flower earlier than at a higher altitude.

Very Truly Yours

E. L. Greene.

Rec Oct 31
Ans Dec 14

Opuntia erect ?
Camarinda ?

Pueblo. Oct 27. 1877.

My Dear Dr. Engelmann:—

I have this day taken to the express office for you a box of Cactacea from Cañon City. The larger Cerei, you will recognize no doubt as being the two of which I sent flowers awhile ago. The small, mostly simple, ones are what I take to be C. Fendleri, of which, however I have not seen flowers or fruit. But ~~Brandegee~~ Mr. Brandegee's description of the flower, accords with yours, in Mex. Bound. Cact: The Opuntia, you will see is like one I sent from Golden in 1870. only that this is

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APERS

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three or four times as large as that, I find also, the smooth-fruited, or rather the one with spineless fruit, growing with this, at Canon and hereabouts, and it is correspondingly larger than the similar one which I sent from Golden. It must be the more southern latitude and better climate, which makes the difference in size. Although there is considerable difference in the appearance of the fruits, those of the one, being almost cylindrical and armed with spines, and of the other long pear-shaped, and unarmed; and although the spiny-fruited one has joints much more spiny than the other, yet I am not satisfied that the two are not mere forms of one species. I think they run together. As for the two scarlet flowered Cerei. they certainly do not run together in this district. I never met with a specimen which I can not at first glance refer to its proper species. The characters of spines &c seem very constant. I am sorry that I could not get fruit. But we will hope to get these next season.

Very Truly Yours.
E. L. Greene.

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Recd April 2d
Ans Jun 7

Vallejo. March. 25. 1874

My Dear Doctor:-

Your guessing is not correct, this time. I have sent you no package from Cal. I thought I had answered your letter of Feb. 6. but I judge from the remark at the end of this last that I have not. No. I have seen no Yucca here. I observed the other day on Napa River the dead remains of a last years Cuscuta. Yes. I have your monograph of that genus, and I guess also nearly all of your monographs, Unless you have revised Vitis and published it without my knowing of it. I have seen no wild grape as yet here. I had laid aside some mature leafed specimens of those S. Col. oaks, and some other things, partly expecting to bring them to you the past winter, but, instead of going East, hither I have come.

I will, however send you the oak leaves. S. Watson says they are both Q. undulata, and that the small one is the true, or typical one. I have no doubt he is correct, for since I got those spring specimens at Canon City, I have observed the species quite carefully, and find all sorts of intermediate forms, ~~and~~ as to the size, and the characters of the leaf, and the fruits are all alike, as far as I can see, in all the forms. I had a few acorns, but suspect I have lost them in moving. I fear I shall not be able to do much in botany this season. I am too far from the hills, to make much study of oaks and junipers for you, and besides I have my hands quite as full as ever

E. L. Greene

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Rec Jan 22

Vallejo. Jan. 15. 1875.

My Dear Doctor:-

I have just rec'd. your favor of the 7th inst. wherein you give the name of my Callitriches from the Sierra Nevada, and also settle the matter of the little "Gentian". Thanks for the specimen of its European cogener.

I must also here acknowledge the receipt of your letters of Nov. 11. and Dec. 1. both of which were full of interesting and instructive notes on the specimens I sent you.

I have been finding a few more things which I wish to send you, and will try to get them all together, tie them up, and mail them before many days more have passed.

Very Truly Yours.

Edwd. L. Greene.

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Rec Jan 27
Ans Febr 4

Yreka, Jan. 18. 1876.

My Dear Doctor,

I am glad the plants have reached you safely. The price of the 300 specimens is $30, which you can remit by post-office order.

I will try to do more in the line of Coniferae &c if I collect here another season, as I expect to do

Very Truly Yours
Edward L. Greene

To Dr. Geo. Engelmann
St Louis, Mo,

P.S. I put in a new ticket for No 857. The other name is wrong.

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Rec'd Aug 14th
Ans same day

Yreka, California
August 6. 1876.

My Dear Doctor:

Almost ten months have slipped by since I saw you in St. Louis. I came to this extreme northern part of California last March. For botanizing I find I have a very interesting field. I have collected a great many rarities, and some eight or ten new species. I will send you a nice parcel by and by. Oaks are not numerous here; but I am making good specimens of the few I find. I hear you have come out with a monograph of that genus and one of Agave. I have not seen either, for I have

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seen as yet no advertisement of them.

I see no Cuscutas here except one on Alfalfa which I presume has been introduced with that plant, and of which I can not yet get specimens the farmers fight it so desperately.

The Vol I of Botany of California now at hand redoubles the interest one feels in Californian botanizing. It is a grand book. I hope the 2d Vol. will come before long.

I am only forty miles from the northern base of Mt. Shasta and hope to be collecting on its snow-streaked sides a month or six weeks hence. There is yet too much snow there, and no one has attempted to ascend it this year.

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Dr. Parry, still here in California will doubtless bring you a rich harvest when he returns to you this fall. I am very likely to spend yet another season here in N. Cal. I have not ~~half~~ half done studying this charming region. Hoping some time to hear from you again. I remain

Very Truly Yours.
Edwd L. Greene

To Dr. Geo Engelmann
St Louis Mo.

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Rec Nov 24th
Ans. Dec 22

Cornus fr! [illegible]

Yreka, Cal. Nov. 15. 1876.

My Dear Doctor;

Your interesting and valued letters of Aug. 14 & 17, telling me so much about the western conifers, and indicating how they are to be studied &c, were received long ago, as also were your papers on Oaks & Agaves. I send you herewith a small parcel containing specimens of two of the three oaks that I have observed in this region. Q. chrysolepis, rather frequent at altitudes of from 6000 to 5000 ft., in a number of forms. I made no specimens of. Of the "No. 758" Q. sonomensis I have flowering specimens some where; but can not find them this morning. I shall run across them to morrow as like as not, and whenever I do I will send them. About Pinus and Abies I fear I almost provoke you to wrath by the confession that I have scarcely looked at them. Since your letters came I have been too busy with other things, to botanize at all. Moreover, from my situation at Yreka it would be a difficult matter for me at any time to visit the localities where those interesting trees you name are to be looked for. The mountain heights where they are probably to be found, I can look at with longing eyes every day. But to reach them would require a week, of time of which I can not yet find to spare. It is only now and then a day that I get to devote to my much loved studies in botany, and I can not often get more than a half dozen miles from town, while the nearest high mountains are several days travel away, and the way to them is through a region uninhabited save by Indians and wild beasts, and I am not rich enough to fit out expeditions of my own through such regions, even if I had time. In the middle of July I *did* make the summit of "Goose Nest" a beautiful extinct volcano some forty miles distant and then I saw what I suppose must have been the Pinus

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ANN PAPERS

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albicaulis you refer to, for I thought it was P. flexilis. But it was not yet in flower, and I saw no cones. But those trees (there were other species of Pinus & Abies there) have been half buried in new snow for a month past. I could not get there in time for collecting leaves and fruit this fall, as I had some hope of doing when your letters came.

I find the region a most interesting one in every way. There appear to be about 10 new species among the little more than 300 I have made specimens of, and I have rediscovered many an obscure & rare thing. I expect to stay here for at least one more season, and perhaps longer. Will you be so kind as to let me hear from you on those Oaks, Junipers, Cuscutas &c at your leisure? Hand or send those circulars to any one you may know of who might like to buy, and oblige Very Sincerely Yours, E. L. Greene.

Recd Jan 9th 77
Ans same day

Yreka. Cal. Dec. 30, 1876.

Dear Doctor,

Your report on my little parcel has just come. Many thanks for your interesting notes; and also for having sent my circulars away; though it will only be some short-sets that I will have to spare, even if they are called for. I have for some time reserved one very full set of 300. specimens for you, in case you should want it; and since you ask me to "put aside" one for you. I shall mail it at once. I have seen no large trees of Juniperus occidentalis. This is by no means the tree which grows in Colo. South about Pueblo, which you once referred to that species.

Very Truly Yours
Edward L. Greene.

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Rec Jan 11th
an — 17

Yreka. Jan. 2. 1877.

Dear Dr. Engelmann:

Your postal card is just received. I have seen no Sagittarias in Cal. yet except some large ones which I noticed in one or two Chinese gardens near here last summer. The plants I supposed to be of some oriental species, inasmuch as they were under cultivation. I meant to get in and see what they were and buy a plant or two for my herbar but neglected to do so.

You will have received before this my two parcels, containing specimens of nearly all the plants I collected this season. I hope to hear from you soon. In the specimens of the white oak I sent you the leaves were too narrow. More commonly they are broad and deeply lobed. I made all my specimens from one tree, for at the flowering time I did not observe the variability of the foliage on different trees. In size the trees are medium compared with ~~that of~~ American oaks in general

Sincerely Yours E. L. Greene.

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